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EXAMINER

BASOM, BLAINE T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/737,527

Applicant(s)

AUSTIN ET AL.

Examiner

Blaine Basom

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 October 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-17, 19-21, 33-39, 41, 42, 55, 69 and 70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 69 and 70 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-17, 19-21, 33-36, 41 and 55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 37-39 and 42 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION***Response to Arguments***

The Examiner acknowledges the Applicants' amendments to various claims of the present application, the amended claims expressing, in part, receiving user input specifying a data source *and* a data target with which to associate a GUI element, and, in response to receiving this input, automatically configuring the GUI element to receive and display data from the specified data source *and* publish data associated with the GUI element to the specified data target. The Applicant's subsequently argue that the combination of Risburg (U.S. Patent No. 5,339,392) and Nawaz (U.S. Patent No. 5,959,621), as described in the previous Office Action, fails to teach configuring a GUI element to both receive and display data from a data source and publish data to a data target. Particularly, the Applicants state that Risburg only teaches specifying data sources and that Nawaz refers generally to posting messages, and thus conclude that there is no suggestion to combine these two references to read on the claims of the application in their present form. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with this argument. As shown in the previous Office Action, and again below, Risburg in fact teaches configuring a GUI element to both receive and display data from a specified data source and publish data to a data target. What Risburg does not explicitly teach is publishing data to a *user-specified* data target. As further shown in the previous Office Action, and again below, Nawaz makes up for such a deficiency and specifically teaches receiving user input specifying a data target and configuring a GUI element to publish data associated with the GUI element to this specified data target. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the

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teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, as both Risburg and Nawaz present a similar GUI element (a "ticker") which may receive data and publish data, it is understood that one would have indeed been motivated to combine the favorable attributes of both references in order to create a more useable GUI element. Consequently, the Examiner believes that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the references of Risburg and Nawaz, as is suggested in the previous Office Action and again below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 33-36 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,425,121, which is attributed to Phillips. Specifically regarding claim 33, Phillips presents an application for visually constructing graphical user interfaces (GUIs) and visually programming such GUIs. Phillips particularly discloses that a user may place a GUI element

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into a GUI under development and visually associate a source and/or target for the GUI element such that data flows into and/or out of the GUI element (see column 6, line 54 – column 13, line 20). Figure 11 presents a GUI developed in which a GUI element has associated with it a data source and a data target. Window 406 presents the GUI, it has three text boxes: 1128, 1130, and 1132. Window 406 is a user-constructed data flow diagram representing the functionality of the GUI in window 406. In the data flow diagram, text boxes 1128, 1130, and 1132 are respectively represented by the symbols 1104, 1106, and 1108. As shown by the data flow diagram, text box 1128 is a data source of text box 1130, and text box 1132 is a data target of text box 1130. Thus during program execution, text box 1130 receives data from text box 1128 and publishes data to text box 1132 (see column 26 line 31 – column 28, line 64). Given the well-known use of text boxes, it is understood that a user may change the value of text box 1130, and that such a change would be propagated to its target, text box 1132. Phillips thus teaches: displaying a GUI element which is associated with a first computer program in response to user input received during development of the first computer program; receiving user input during development of the first computer program specifying a data source with which to associate the GUI element; automatically configuring the first computer program to receive data from the specified data source and display the data in the GUI element during program execution, in response to the user input specifying the data source; receiving user input during the development of the first computer program specifying a data target with which to associate the GUI element; automatically configuring the first computer program to receive user input changing data associated with the GUI element and publish the changed data to the specified data target during program execution in response to the user input specifying the data target.

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Regarding claim 34, Phillips discloses that the user specifies the data source and/or data target of a GUI element by connecting wires to appropriate terminals of the symbols representing the GUI element and the source and target (see column 11, line 64 – column 13, line 20). Consequently, it is understood that receiving user input specifying the data source and the data target does not include user input specifying source code.

With respect to claim 35, Phillips teaches that a user may place a GUI element into a GUI being developed and visually associate a source and/or target for the GUI element such that data flows into and/or out of the GUI element (see column 6, line 54 – column 13, line 20). Figure 11 presents a GUI developed in which a GUI element has associated with it a data source and a data target. Window 406 presents the GUI, it has three text boxes: 1128, 1130, and 1132. Window 406 is a user-constructed data flow diagram representing the functionality of the GUI in window 406. In the data flow diagram, text boxes 1128, 1130, and 1132 are respectively represented by the symbols 1104, 1106, and 1108. As shown by the data flow diagram, text box 1128 is a data source of text box 1130, and text box 1132 is a data target of text box 1130. Thus during program execution, text box 1130 is operable to receive and display data from text box 1128 and publish data to text box 1132 (see column 26 line 31 – column 28, line 64).

As per claim 36, the program described by Phillips comprises various graphics, such as GUI elements, as is shown above. Consequently, the program is considered a graphical program.

Regarding claim 41, it is interpreted that the GUI element may receive data from and publish data to the same GUI element (see column 28, lines 21-64). In such a case the data target is the same as the data source.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,339,392, which is attributed to Risberg et al. (and hereafter referred to as "Risberg"), and also over U.S. Patent No. 5,959,621, which is attributed to Nawaz et al. (and hereafter referred to as "Nawaz"). In general, Risberg discloses an application to be used for monitoring and managing complex systems having a plurality of frequently varying data values. More specifically, and regarding the claimed invention, this application allows users to create custom graphical user interfaces in which these data values are displayed, and in which changes in these data values are immediately reflected on the display (see column 1, lines 31-41). These data values, which are received from one or more sources over a network, are particularly displayed via one or more GUI elements. It is thus understood that Risberg teaches a method for configuring a GUI element to publish or subscribe to a data target or data source.

As per claim 1, the application disclosed by Risberg is used to construct GUIs for viewing financial information such as stock prices. Risberg however notes that the application also applies to *any* system which generates real time data that must be monitored (see column 2, lines 52-55). In any event, Risberg discloses that the data to be monitored is displayed by a

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plurality of GUI elements, specifically “quotes,” “dynamic graphs,” “tickers,” or “page fragments” (see column 28, lines 30-67). For example, a page fragment displays a section of data obtained from a financial data source. The data displayed via a fragment element is updated in real time (see column 28, lines 62-67). Quotes, dynamic graphs, and tickers similarly display data from one or more financial sources, except in a different format. To create a page fragment on the GUI, a user uses a “Page Fragment tool” and drags, with a mouse, a region on the GUI where the page fragment is to be positioned. In response, the page fragment is displayed but contains no information (see column 11, line 65 – column 12, line 4). For the page fragment to display information, the user enters a data source, i.e. “service,” into a specific dialog box provided to the user, wherein the data service provides financial data which is displayed in the page fragment (see column 12, lines 5-28). As this data displayed by the page fragment is updated in real time (see column 28, lines 62-67), it is understood that the page fragment is thus configured to receive and display data from the specified data source. It is interpreted that quotes, dynamic graphs, and tickers are created and configured by similar means. Thus regarding claim 1, Risberg teaches displaying a GUI element, such as a page fragment, on a display; receiving user input, specifically through a dialog box, wherein this user input specifies a data source with which to associate the GUI element; and, in response to receiving this input, automatically configuring the GUI element to receive and display data from the specified data source. Lastly, Risberg notes that the data displayed by a quote, dynamic graph, ticker, or page fragment can be published on a network so that it may be used as a bulletin board or by other users linked to the network (see column 3, line 66 – column 4, line 4). However, and with respect to the claimed invention, Risberg does not specifically teach the steps undertaken to

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publish such data to a specific target. In other words, Risberg does not explicitly teach receiving user input specifying a data target with which to associate the GUI element, and automatically configuring the GUI element to publish data associated with the GUI element to this data target, as is expressed in claim 1.

Like Risberg, Nawaz presents a method for configuring a GUI element, specifically a ticker, to receive and display data from a specific data source. With further similarity to the teachings of Risberg, this data may comprise financial data, namely stock prices (see column 3, lines 27-29). With respect to the claimed invention, the ticker disclosed by Nawaz, like the GUI elements of Risberg, may be configured to publish data associated with the ticker to one or more specific targets. Specifically, a user uses a "posting page" associated with the ticker to determine which users, i.e. targets, receive data associated with the ticker (see column 11, lines 40-55). In other words, this posting page is used to enter user input specifying a data target with which to associate the GUI element, where in response to receiving this user input, the GUI element is automatically configured to publish data associated with the GUI element to the specified target.

It would have therefore been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Risberg and Nawaz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method taught by Risberg such that a page similar to the posting page of Nawaz is utilized to configure a GUI element to publish data to a specific data target. In other words, it would have been obvious to modify the method of Risberg such that, with a posting page, a user specifies a first data target with which to associate the GUI element, and consequently, the GUI element is automatically configured to publish data associated with the GUI element to this data target.

One would have been motivated to create such a combination because, as is demonstrated by

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Nawaz, a posting page allows a user to efficiently delineate who should and should not receive data associated with a GUI element. The provision of such a utility is beneficial when publishing data, as is shown by Nawaz.

In reference to claims 2-5, the page fragment disclosed by Risberg is configured by entering a particular data source into a dialog box provided to the user, whereby as shown above, the page fragment resultantly displays data received from this data source (see column 12, lines 5-28). It is interpreted that the other graphical elements disclosed by Risberg are configured by similar means. Thus these GUI elements are automatically configured without user programming and without the user input specifying source code. Particularly, they are configured in response to receiving user input via a user interface dialog box. After these GUI elements are configured, they receive and display data from the specified source in real time.

With respect to claim 6, the application disclosed by Risberg, which as described above is used to construct GUIs for viewing financial information, is implemented on a first computer which accesses over a network a second computer, specifically a server. The application receives data from the server and displays the data via one or more graphical elements, such as page fragments, quotes, tickers, or dynamic graphs (see column 2, lines 27-48). Thus it is understood that the method taught by Risberg and Nawaz is executed on a first computer, whereby this first computer is operable to connect to a second computer over a network. It is further understood that this second computer comprises a data source, whereby the GUI elements taught by Risberg may be configured to connect to the second computer and receive and display data from this data source.

Referring to claims 7-8, the application disclosed by Risberg is used to construct GUIs, or more specifically “active documents.” Each active document comprises a set of “sheets,” considered a GUI, which is created by the user. In addition, each active document may comprise one or more scripts which define the functionality of various components of the active document (see column 2, lines 27-39). In any event, an active document is considered a computer program, as it is executed on a computer to access data over a network and display it on the computer. Thus the page fragments, quotes, dynamic graphs, and tickers described by Risberg are GUI elements associated with a first computer program, specifically an active document. These GUI elements are included in a user interface associated with an active document (for example, see figure 1, which shows the user interface of an active document; a quote, which is designated by reference number 18; a ticker, which is designated by reference number 20; a dynamic graph, which is designated by reference number 22; and a page fragment, which is designated by reference number 24, are displayed in this user interface). As shown above, these GUI elements are operable to receive and display data from a specific data source and publish data associated with the GUI element to a specific data target during execution of the active document. Risberg teaches that the specification of such a data source, or target, may be received during the development the active document (for example, see column 11, line 65 – column 12, line 28).

In regard to claim 10, an active document is considered a graphical program. For example, figure 1 shows the user interface of an active document. A quote, which is designated by reference number 18; a ticker, which is designated by reference number 20; a dynamic graph, which is designated by reference number 22; and a page fragment, which is designated by reference number 24, are all elements which present data graphically. In the case of quotes, page

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fragments, and tickers, data is presented in lists or charts. With dynamic graphs, data is presented in a graph. Moreover, the interface of the active document may contain other graphical elements to actuate specific functionality of the program (see column 4, lines 4-29).

With respect to claim 11, the application disclosed by Risberg, which as described above is used to construct GUIs for viewing financial information, is implemented on a first computer which accesses over a network a second computer, specifically a server. The application receives data from the server and displays the data via one or more graphical elements, such as page fragments, quotes, tickers, or dynamic graphs (see column 2, lines 27-48). Consequently, it is understood that the data source may be from the group consisting of an HTTP server, an FTP server, and OPC server, an SNMP server, and a DataSocket server, which are all well-known types of servers in the art.

In reference to claims 12 and 13, Risberg discloses that for a page fragment to display information, the user enters a data source into a specific dialog box provided to the user, wherein this data source provides financial data which is displayed by the page fragment (see column 12, lines 5-28). As this data displayed by the page fragment is updated in real time (see column 28, lines 62-67), it is understood that the page fragment is thus configured to receive and display data from the specified data source. It is interpreted that quotes, dynamic graphs, and tickers are created and configured by similar means. Risberg therefore teaches providing user input specifying a data source with which to associate a GUI element, wherein when automatically configuring the GUI element, the GUI element is configured to receive and display data from this data source. Specifically regarding claim 13, Risberg further discloses that this data source is a remote data source associated with a remote computer, specifically a server (see column 2,

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lines 27-48). Thus it is understood that the GUI elements, which receive and display this data, are configured to connect to this remote data source and receive and display data from this remote data source during program execution.

With respect to claim 14, the application presented by Risberg, as is taught above, teaches a method for enabling reader programs, i.e. active documents, to display the data generated by a source. Specifically, the GUI elements disclosed by Risberg, which are presented in active documents, are each configured by entering a particular data source into a dialog box provided to the user, whereby as shown above, the particular GUI element resultantly displays data received from this data source. This data source is a server program located over a network (see column 21, lines 49-58). Risberg further notes that the GUI element may display data from "a calculation published from [a] RealTime spreadsheet or a C program" (see column 28, lines 40-47). Risberg thus teaches executing a computer program, i.e. a RealTime spreadsheet or C program, which is understood to be operable to publish live data to the server.

In reference to claims 15 and 16, the combination of Risberg and Nawaz described above teaches a posting page, wherein a user enters one or more data targets to publish information associated with a GUI element, and wherein response, the GUI element is automatically configured to publish data associated with the GUI element to this first data target. It is understood that these data targets are remote data targets, each associated with a remote computer (for example, see figure 4, in addition to column 11, lines 40-55 of Nawaz). Thus it is also understood that the GUI element is automatically configured to connect to each remote data target and publish data associated with the GUI element to the remote data target.

Referring to claim 17, the combination of Risberg and Nawaz described above teaches configuring a GUI element to publish data to a remote data target. Nawaz teaches that a GUI element at the target, specifically a ticker, may be configured to receive and display this published data (see column 10, lines 16-28). It is therefore understood that the combination of Risberg and Nawaz described above teaches executing a computer program at the remote target, wherein the program is operable to receive data from the remote data target, and wherein the computer program is operable to display the data.

As per claim 19, Risberg teaches receiving user input specifying a data source with which to associate a GUI element, wherein as described above, the GUI element is automatically configured to receive and display data from this specified data source. Similarly, the combination of Risberg and Nawaz further teaches receiving user input specifying a data target with which to associate the GUI element, wherein as described above, the GUI element is automatically configured to publish data associated with the GUI element to the specified data target. It is understood that a user may specify both a data source and a data target with which to associate a GUI element. Moreover, it is understood that the specified data source may be the same as the specified data target. In such a case, the GUI element would be automatically configured to receive and display data from the remote data source, and publish data to the specified data target.

Regarding claims 20 and 21, the data received and displayed by the GUI elements disclosed by Risberg is displayed in real time (for example, see column 2, lines 39-48). Consequently, the data is considered live data. Moreover, the data is financial data, which is obtained or measured by one of a plurality of services, such as "MarketFeed 2," "Telerate," or

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“Reuters” (for example, see column 28, lines 40-47). The data is therefore also considered measurement data.

With regard to claim 55, Risberg teaches displaying a GUI element on a display, and receiving user input specifying a data source with which to associate this GUI element, as is shown above in the rejection for claim 1. Similarly, Risberg as modified by Nawaz, further teaches receiving user input specifying a data target with which to associate a GUI element, wherein as described above, the GUI element is automatically configured to publish data associated with the GUI element to the specified data target. It is thus understood that with the method disclosed by Risberg and Nawaz, a user may specify both a data source and a data target with which to associate a GUI element. Moreover, it is understood that the specified data source may be the same as the specified data target. In such a case, the GUI element would be automatically configured to receive and display data from the remote data source, and publish data to the specified data target.

Referring to claim 68, the method taught by Risberg and Nawaz, which is described above in the rejection for claim 1, is implemented as a software program (for example, see column 26, lines 53-68 of Risberg). Consequently, it is understood that it is executed by a computer system, the computer system having a memory upon which the program is stored. Such a computer memory storing the software program disclosed by Risberg is considered a memory medium, like that recited in claim 68, which is for configuring a GUI element to publish and subscribe to a data target and data source.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 37, 38, 39, and 42 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claims 37 and 42, the prior art teaches a method comprising: displaying a GUI element which is associated with a first computer program in response to user input received during development of the first computer program; receiving user input during development of the first computer program specifying a data source with which to associate the GUI element; automatically configuring the first computer program to receive data from the specified data source and display the data in the GUI element during program execution, in response to the user input specifying the data source; receiving user input during the development of the first computer program specifying a data target with which to associate the GUI element; automatically configuring the first computer program to receive user input changing data associated with the GUI element and publish the changed data to the specified data target during program execution in response to the user input specifying the data target. However, the prior art does not explicitly teach that the method executes on a first computer, wherein the data source is a remote data source associated with a second computer remotely located from the first computer, wherein the first computer is operable to connect to the second computer over a network, and wherein configuring the first computer program comprises configuring the first computer program to connect to the remote data source and receive and display data from the

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remote data source during program execution. Similarly, the prior art does not teach that the data source is specified by a URL.

As claims 38 and 39 depend from claim 37, and include all of the limitations of claim 37, claims 38 and 39 are considered allowable for the reasons in which claim 37 is considered allowable.

Claims 69 and 70 are allowed. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The prior art teaches a method for configuring a GUI element to subscribe to a data source, the method comprising: displaying a first GUI element on a display of a first computer system; receiving user input specifying a data source with which to associate the first GUI element; in response to receiving user input; and automatically configuring the GUI element to receive and display data from the specified data source. Additionally, the prior art teaches receiving data from the specified data source, wherein the data includes information specifying a first data type of the data, and determining a GUI element based on the data type of the specified data source. However the prior art does not teach automatically determining that the first GUI element cannot display data of the first data type; automatically substituting a second GUI element for the first GUI element, wherein the second GUI element can display data of the first data type; and displaying the received data from the specified data source on the second GUI element. Similarly, the prior art does not teach automatically determining if the first GUI element can display data of the first data type, and indicating an invalid condition if the first GUI element cannot display data of the first data type.

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Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blaine Basom whose telephone number is (703) 305-7694. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 746-7238.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 305-3900.

btb



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100